

THE HOUSTON DAILY POST.

By the Houston Printing Company.

J. M. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT.  
J. J. PALMER, VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE DAILY POST, 140 to 150 Cols.  
SUNDAY-POST, 112 Cols. per Week.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT HOUSTON, TEXAS,  
AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Subscription by Mail—Daily and Sunday Post, one  
year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months,  
\$1.50; one month, \$0.50.

THE SUNDAY POST, one year, \$1.50.  
THE SUNDAY-POST (Mondays and Thursdays)  
one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three  
months, 25 cents.

Foreign Office—Eastern business office at Tribune  
building, New York (The S. C. Beckwith Special  
Agency); Western office (The S. C. Beckwith Special  
Agency); Chicago (The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency).

Traveling Agents—C. S. E. Holland, Traveling  
Auditor; E. R. Holland, B. B. Throp, Traveling  
Agents.

Telephone Numbers: Editorial 431;  
Business 180.

The City.—The Post is delivered to any part of  
the city by carriers, per month, \$1.00; three months,  
\$3.00; six months, \$5.00; one year, \$10.00. Mr.  
Theodore Bering has charge of the city  
circulation and collecting. Messrs. Theodore  
Bering, Charles Lott and Tom South are the au-  
thorized collectors of all city bills (both advertising  
and subscription) and no money should be  
paid to any one other than those named unless  
special written authority signed by the business  
manager is shown. All accounts of any size  
should be paid by check in favor of The Houston  
Printing Company.

Subscribers failing to receive The Post regularly  
will please notify the office promptly. Every  
paper is expected to be delivered out later than  
5 o'clock a. m.

Under no circumstances will orders given by  
employees on the office be recognized and  
paid, or accepted in payment of accounts.

HOUSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Twelve Pages

RIVAL CANALS.

Just as this country as a whole is waking  
up to the necessity of building the Ni-  
caragua canal and all political conventions  
are falling over each other, so to speak,  
in getting resolutions to the front in-  
dorsing the canal scheme, information comes  
of unusual activity in work on a possible  
rival in inter-oceanic connections.

It is to a certain extent amusing to those  
who, like The Post, have long urged the  
speedy construction of the Nicaragua  
canal, to observe the sudden and enthusiastic  
conversion of the nation to the propo-  
sition. Congress and public have been re-  
luctant along indifferently in the pre-  
liminary while the advocates of the canal have  
not only pointed out the advantages of this  
connecting route but insisted upon the  
necessity, business and strategic, of its  
speedy completion.

Has the failure to heed these appeals  
now brought us face to face with a problem  
of rivalry that we would not have had to  
solve had we proceeded with the dispatch  
in the accomplishment of this work which  
its importance demanded?

The reports recently published show that  
our delay as to the Nicaragua scheme has  
spurred the New Panama Canal company  
to extraordinary exertions within the past  
year or two. Quietly, almost stealthily,  
that company has been pushing its work  
until now it is pointed out that two-fifths  
of the undertaking are completed, that  
money is available for the further rapid  
prosecution of the excavations and that the  
Panama canal will be ready for business  
in less than eight years—or before, it is  
thought, the Nicaragua route will be open.

For the Panama canal it is claimed, too,  
that "it has good ports, easy of access, at  
both ends, while the Nicaragua canal will  
have to depend on artificial ports now  
closed by drifting sands; that the Panama  
canal will be but forty-six miles long, the  
other 176; that the time of transit through  
the one will be fourteen hours, through the  
other forty-four; and that the curva-  
tures of the shorter line are less than on  
the longer route."

It will be seen, therefore, that while we  
have been sleeping on the opportunity to  
get a big start of the French and possibly  
cause the abandonment of their enterprise,  
they have been working like beavers to  
create conditions that might cause the  
abandonment of our scheme. In all prob-  
ability now there will be two canals to the  
south of us and that the fact will prevent  
either from paying in a financial way.

But this government must build the  
Nicaragua canal even though it entails a  
heavy annual outlay above receipts. It is  
necessary from a strategic, defensive stand-  
point, to say nothing of its commercial fa-  
cilities. If, however, we had begun the  
work immediately after the Panama canal  
exposures in France we would never have  
had any rivalry through a Panama route  
under foreign control.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The report in yesterday's Post to the effect  
that Mark Hanna was out in a virtual  
appeal to the republicans of the country  
to save the next congress to the republican  
party, was what might have been expected  
any day in view of the growing evidence  
of the fact that republican control of con-  
gress is in jeopardy.

The recent scandals which have created  
a wave of indignation against the party  
in power are partly responsible for the  
present precarious condition of the republi-  
cans, but of almost equal importance is  
the general conviction that the present  
congress, with its large republican ma-  
jority, has not only failed to redeem any  
of the auto-election pledges but has been  
a conspicuous failure throughout.

What it did in the way of asserting the

country's marshood and resenting National

insults, was done only after the democrats  
had driven the majority to act. Even in  
doing that much, however, the administra-  
tion and its servile majority in congress  
went out of the way to fasten unnecessary  
burdens upon the Nation.

The country has, indeed, an abundance  
of reason for desiring to rebuke the party  
in office for what has gone before, but  
there is even more occasion to return a  
democratic congress this year in view of  
the great issues that must arise in the  
next house and senate.

In addition to the financial and tariff  
problems that remain to be settled and  
that will engage the attention of senators  
and representatives next year, the new  
issues growing out of the war will have  
to be handled. There will be the all-im-  
portant question of a readjustment of  
our revenues. Island possessions will  
have to be governed and, incidentally, the  
determination of the economic policies to  
suit the new territories and the new con-  
ditions. The extent of the increase of the  
regular army will be a vexatious problem  
and, in fact, a variety of important mat-  
ters to handle, necessitating the adoption  
of wonderfully vital measures and novel  
policies by this Republic.

It is not likely that the present con-  
gress during the short term remaining  
will be able to permanently settle any of  
these issues. The responsibility will fall  
upon the next house and senate. In the  
pending elections, therefore, the people  
must voice their desires. How will the  
government start off on this new career?  
Shall an imperialistic, strongly cen-  
tralized policy be adopted, or a con-  
servative, thoroughly democratic course  
prevail? Will the syndicates and trusts  
and monopolies be permitted to shape  
measures for their special aggrandizement,  
or the interests of the masses be con-  
sidered?

Democrats can at once see how im-  
portant it is that they should control the  
next house. They should allow no per-  
sonal or sentimental reasons, nor indiffer-  
ence, to prevent them from voting their  
full strength all along the line for the  
democratic congressional nominees. The  
very basic principles of the democratic  
party and of democratic self-government  
may be at stake.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES.

In Monday's issue The Post printed a  
table of statistics, compiled by a bureau  
of the treasury department, which was  
an attempt to show that the low price of  
cotton is the result of overproduction, or  
rather that production to the exclusion of  
other causes controls the price.

The table, however, contains such stark  
exceptions to the rule that the latter  
may well be questioned. Here is the table:

Year ending Au-  
gust 31.

Cotton crop—  
bales—1897-98.

Average price—  
cents—1897-98.

Planting—  
acres—1897-98.

Yield—  
bales per acre—1897-98.

1872 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1873 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1874 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1875 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1876 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1877 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1878 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1879 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1880 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1881 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1882 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1883 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1884 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1885 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1886 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1887 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1888 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1889 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1890 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1891 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1892 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1893 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1894 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1895 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1896 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1897 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1898 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1899 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1900 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1901 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1902 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1903 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1904 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1905 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1906 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1907 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1908 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1909 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1910 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1911 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1912 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1913 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1914 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1915 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1916 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1917 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1918 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1919 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1920 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1921 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1922 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1923 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1924 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1925 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1926 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1927 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1928 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1929 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1930 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1931 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1932 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1933 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1934 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

1935 1,832,184 14.44 22.19 7.88

money and have claimed that overproduc-

tion had reduced the value of products.  
This treasury report sustains the conten-  
tion made by the silver men that much  
of the low price is due to the appreciation  
of the dollar.

This report then, although intended to  
bolster up the theory of overproduction,  
not only fails to show that the greater  
the production the lower the price, but  
fortifies the position of the silver men  
and of the democratic party that the price  
of agricultural products, and particularly  
of cotton, has decreased as the dollar has  
become dearer upon a gold basis. The  
200-cent dollar, it is again in order to re-  
mark, is chiefly responsible for 1-cent cot-  
ton!

Men talk about "overproduction" in this  
country because big cotton and food crops  
are selling at a low figure, when thousands of  
the operatives of cotton mills are in rags and  
starve so hungry because they are unable to  
buy clothes and food even at cheap figures.  
Thousands of the men who raise the cotton  
are poorly clothed because money is dear and  
hard to get. There is not too much cotton  
or food for the population, if only we had a  
broader financial system under which all the  
people could obtain better returns for their  
labor and secure steady employment.

The democracy is due to win another big  
victory in Georgia today.

The Dominion government will ignore the  
recent declaration in Canada in favor of re-  
striction on the ground that a majority of the  
voting population has not decided the issue.  
The Dominion government has played this  
trick on the "pro" before. Here we often  
suffer a minority to dictate measures. Still  
men who are too indifferent to vote can not  
consistently kick at the government they get.

The American republic is in danger this  
year as rarely before. Will it come out of  
the trial a democratic republic or a republican  
oligarchy?

It seems that this government intends to  
make Turkey pay the damages due us for its  
outrages upon our missionaries. As we  
give European governments a free hand in  
collecting their debts against our wards to the  
south of us, they can not object to drastic  
measures on our part against their ward, the  
sultan—time about is only fair play.

It is safe to say that the hay crop of South  
Texas will assume a new importance here-  
after. It can be made of immense value to  
this section.

Chaplain McIntyre pleads "nervous han-  
diness" as an excuse for his severe criti-  
cisms of distinguished naval officers engaged  
in the battle of Santiago. This is a new kind  
of defense that is bound to become exceed-  
ingly popular among indolent talkers if it  
works well in the McIntyre case.

It is understood that both Dewey and Mer-  
ritt favor the retention of a naval or coast  
guard station only in the Philippines and believe  
the Philippines are capable of self-government  
under an American protectorate.

The naval officers who did meritorious ser-  
vice during the war, but find themselves re-  
duced on the list, are not protesting against  
the promotion of officers worthy of recognition,  
but are merely calling the department's  
attention to the fact that "there are others!"

From all accounts the Spanish peace com-  
missioners have gone to Paris prepared to  
laugh everything and submit to anything. It  
oughtn't require much time for our folks to  
settle among themselves what they want.

General Morritt parried the inquiry at Paris  
as to whether he was making for this country  
to get married. The suddenness with  
which the general jumped the game at Manila  
led very much like the conduct of a silly  
boy in love.

General Garcia has been given employment  
under the military government of Santiago  
province. Pix General Gomez also with a  
staff appointment. There's nothing like an  
offer to remove unpleasant friction at times.

Notwithstanding the low price of cotton,  
Texas is bound to handle a considerable por-  
tion of money this fall and winter. It will be  
a costly oversight if a goodly lot of it falls  
as into manufacturing enterprises in different  
parts of the State.

It is gratifying to learn from both sides  
that the diplomatic team on which the An-  
gio-Canadian-American commission is travel-  
ing has been so nicely greeted that at-  
tains are rapidly sliding to a satisfactory  
conclusion.

Mr. Hawley's troubles are thickening as  
the canvass progresses. A Texas district rep-  
resentative in congress by a republican is mis-  
represented, however clever personally the  
congressman may be.

The garrison in Porto Rico ought to be im-  
mediately relieved by a new army of occupa-  
tion. The fact is so clear that the war de-  
partment will be responsible for any further  
sufferings among our present debilitated forces  
in Porto Rico.

SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

America has 22,000 periodicals.

New York has 3000 toy shops.

Chinese streets are eight feet wide.

Austria made 70,000 bicycles in 1897.

Baku, Russia, has 100 oil refineries.

Parisians eat 100,000 horses annually.

South Africa has a telephone system.

The Siberian railway will cost \$100,000,000.

Osaka, Japan, has twenty-eight ship-  
yards.

Houston has a municipal telephone ex-  
change.

The crew of an Atlantic liner casts  
about \$20,000.

The finest emeralds known are said to  
be those belonging to the Spanish crown.

Theoretical posters must have the ap-  
proval of a committee of the city council  
in Hartford.

Law court records show that the defend-  
ant wins his case in forty-seven out of  
every 100 cases tried.

A new catalogue of the higher plants  
of North America north of Mexico has 14,  
534 entries, including fifteen palms and 210  
orchids.

See Thomas Lipson's little scheme for  
furnishing meals to the millions for a very  
small sum is still being criticised by the  
small tradesmen and shoppers in London.

The United States is about the only coun-  
try which has an established harvest cus-  
toms. In some parts harvest celebrations  
are held, but we have no traditions such as  
they have abroad.

Some Disney Heads.

Dallas Times-Herald.

"Commerce Drifting South." "Manu-  
factures Booming in the Southern States."  
"Southern Cotton Mills to the Front."  
"The South the Coming Section." "Quick-  
ening Industries on the Gulf Coast." "The  
Grain Trade Seeking the Gulf Ports." "The  
Opportunities in Imperial Texas." etc.  
These are of the display heads in the  
Northern newspapers and periodicals and  
are of daily occurrence.

PERTINENT COMPARISONS.

(BY G. A. EDWARDS.)

Washington, October 2.—(Staff Special.)

A student, as well as a close observer of  
events, and one of the best posted young  
men here is Will L. Sargent, the well  
known newspaper man and politician of  
Texas.

He is admired by the democrats and a  
favorite of the "gang" of quill-drivers here.  
In conversation the other day regarding the  
war with Spain he said:

"I am glad to see The Post, the only  
sincere pure democratic daily in Texas, tak-  
ing the stand it has on the war, espec-  
ially that part which relates to the inhuman  
treatment of the brave soldiers and the in-  
competency of the McKinley war cabinet  
under the management of Alger and con-  
curred in by this administration. It is a  
blot upon the honor of the nation, a shame  
to civilization, and it does me good to know  
that The Post through its Washington bu-  
reau was about the first paper in the coun-  
try to give out the exposure."

"I have kept a close tab on events since  
the war began, and I find that its man-  
agement is simply inexorable. Hanna says  
the mortality rate in the war with Spain  
is much less than the mortality rate in the  
war of the rebellion. Such statement, com-  
ing from a man so high in his party con-  
science, is a mere insult to the memory of  
mankind. A more truthful statement  
was never made, for we find that there  
were engaged in the war with the rebellion  
on the Union side 2,859,132 soldiers and the  
Union lost some four years, three died from  
disease 127,720 men. In the war with Spain  
we had an army of some 200,000 men and  
the death rate from starvation and disease  
for four months has been over 2500, at the  
rate of 775 per month, so we find that the  
number of troops engaged in the war of  
rebellion was 136 times greater than those  
engaged in Spain, while the mortality rate  
for the war of 1898 is only seven and one-  
half times or eight times as great as the  
present war."

"Now suppose we take a peep at the  
cost of wars in this country and see how  
they stand to this one with Spain. The  
war of independence which lasted over  
seven years and fought with 310,000 troops  
cost in round numbers \$135,000,000.

"Let us compare the wars of 1812 and  
1846, which were fought under democratic  
administrations, with honor, with glory,  
and with some regard to our troops, to the  
Spanish war, a war against the weakest na-  
tion in Europe—poverty stricken, miserable,  
deceitful old bankrupt Spain. The war of  
1812 was fought against England, then as  
now, the greatest naval power in the world,  
while in the Pacific, and twenty-one years  
later a large standing army. In 1812 we  
invaded Canada, defeated Tecumseh, cap-  
tured the Guerriere, the Preble, the Macedo-  
nia, the Southampton, and the Java, and  
defeated our coast line at a total cost  
of \$15,775,000. In 1812 at a total cost  
of \$29,000,000 for both army and navy, we  
fought at Ansonburg, captured the Port  
Caiter, captured York, and Upper Canada,  
fought the Battle of the Clouds, captured  
Fort George, repulsed Proctor at